## What is claimed is:

- 1. A liquid crystal display device, comprising:
  - a first substrate;
  - a second substrate adjacent the first substrate;
  - a plurality of switching elements arranged on the first substrate;
  - a plurality of organic pixel electrodes on the first substrate; and
  - a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first and second substrates.
- 2. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein the organic pixel electrodes include an organic polymer.
- 3. The liquid crystal display device of claim 2, wherein the organic polymer is PEDOT (polyethylenedioxythiophene).
- 4. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein the switching elements include thin film transistors.
- 5. The liquid crystal display device of claim 4, wherein the thin film transistors are amorphous silicon thin film transistors.
- 6. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein each switching element comprises:
  - a gate electrode;
  - a gate insulating layer over the gate electrode;
  - a semiconductor layer on the gate insulating layer and over the gate electrode;

and

- source and drain electrodes on the semiconductor layer.
- 7. The liquid crystal display device of claim 6, wherein the organic pixel electrodes electrically connect to the drain electrodes.

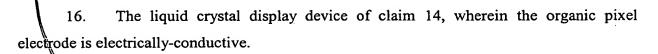
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- 8. The liquid crystal display device of claim 6, further comprising a passivation layer over the plurality of switching elements and over the first substrate.
- 9. The liquid crystal display device of claim 8, wherein the passivation layer includes an organic material.
- 10. The liquid crystal display device of claim 9, wherein the organic material includes BCB.
- 11. The liquid crystal display device of claim 9, wherein the organic material includes acryl.
- 12. The liquid crystal display device of claim 8, wherein the passivation layer includes an inorganic material.
- 13. A liquid crystal display device including a thin film transistor substrate, wherein the thin film transistor substrate comprises:
  - a substrate having an active area and a pad area;
  - a gate line and a crossing data line;
  - a thin film transistor at a crossing between the gate and data lines;
- a passivation layer over the thin film transistor, wherein the passivation layer includes a contact hole; and
- an organic pixel electrode formed in the active area, wherein the organic pixel electrode connects to the thin film transistor through the contact hole.
- 14. The liquid crystal display device of claim 13, wherein the organic pixel electrode includes an organic polymer.
- 15. The liquid crystal display device of claim 14, wherein the organic polymer is PEDOT (polyethylenedioxythiophene).

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17. The liquid crystal display device of claim 14, wherein the organic pixel electrode is in the pixel area.

18. A method of fabricating a liquid crystal display device, comprising:

forming a plurality of thin film transistors on a first substrate;

forming a passivation layer on the first substrate and over the plurality of thin film transistors;

forming a plurality of organic pixel electrodes on the passivation layer, wherein the plurality of organic pixel electrodes electrically connect to the plurality of thin film transistors;

attaching the first substrate to a second substrate such that a gap exists between the first substrate and the second substrate; and

interposing a liquid crystal in the gap.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein forming the plurality of thin film transistors includes:

forming a gate electrode on the first substrate;

forming a gate insulating layer over the first substrate and over the gate electrode;

forming a semiconductor layer on the gate insulating layer and over the gate electrode; and

forming a source electrode and a drain electrode on the semiconductor layer.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein forming the passivation layer includes: forming a passivation layer over the source and drain electrodes; and patterning the passivation layer to expose a portion of a drain electrode.

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21. The method of claim 18, wherein forming a plurality of organic pixel electrode includes:

locating an organic polymer layer on the first substrate; and selectively exposing portions of the organic polymer layer to light so as to make the exposed portions electrically-conductive.

- 22. The method of claim 21, wherein locating the organic polymer layer on the first substrate is performed by coating.
- 23. The method of claim 21, wherein locating the organic polymer layer on the first substrate is performed by screen printing.
- 24. The method of claim 18, wherein forming the plurality of organic pixel electrodes includes:

locating PEDOT (polyethylenedioxythiophene) on the passivation layer; and selectively illuminating the PEDOT (polyethylenedioxythiophene) to form the plurality of organic pixel electrodes.

- 25. The method of claim 24, wherein the PEDOT (polyethylenedioxythiophene) is located on the passivation layer by coating.
- 26. The method of claim 24, wherein the PEDOT (polyethylenedioxythiophene) is located on the passivation layer by screen printing
- 27. The method of claim 18, wherein the passivation layer includes an organic material.
- 28. The method of claim 18, wherein the passivation layer includes an inorganic material.

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A method of fabricating a liquid crystal display device, comprising:

forming a gate line and a crossing data line on a substrate;

forming a thin film transistor on the substrate and adjacent to the crossing;

forming a passivation layer over the substrate, including over the thin film transistor; and

forming an organic pixel electrode on the passivation layer.

- 30. The method of claim 29, wherein the organic pixel electrode electrically connects to the thin film transistor.
  - 31. The method of claim 29, further comprising:
    simultaneously forming a gate pad with the gate line;
    simultaneously forming a data pad with the data line; and
    simultaneously forming organic conductive layers on the gate and data pads.
  - 32. The method of claim 29, wherien forming the organic pixel electrode includes: forming an organic polymer layer on the passivation layer; and illuminating selected portions of the organic polymer layer so as to render the exposed portions electrically-conductive.
- 33. The method of claim 32, wherein the organic polymer layer includes PEDOT (polyethylenedioxythiophene).

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